Hearings have been scheduled for May 14-15 on the bills introduced in Congress to prohibit the sale and service of drinks on commercial and military aircraft. Nearly every major airline now serves drinks to its passengers.

The bills are HR 169 introduced by Lane of Massachusetts, HR 3716 by Elliot of Alabama and HR 1075 by Williams of Mississippi.

Pilots and stewardesses will be testifying along with church leaders before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee. See *Register Christian Opinion* for names of committee members.

Proponents of the bill are urging that hearings be scheduled by similar senate committees at the same time.

The Senate has approved the Kennedy bill on labor legislation.

The McClellan proposals have been modified, thus the bill adopted is a compromise for the House of Representatives to consider.

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations on April 23, 1959 adopted a forthright statement on labor reform which is given in full in this issue of *Contact*, page three.

Expressions of opinion should go to members of the House of Representatives on the matter. The board's statement may serve as a guide in arriving at a judgment.

S 1711, the "Food for Peace" bill to provide more effective use of agricultural commodities for relieving hunger in underdeveloped countries, has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. S 1711 would expand and revise public law 480. Similar bills have been introduced in the House.

Meanwhile, cabinet level representatives of five major wheat ex-

(please turn to page 2)

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DATELINE

(Continued from page 1)

porting countries will meet this month with UN officials to discuss President Eisenhower's "Food for Peace" plan.

At present, for one dollar anyone through MCOR or Church World Service can release three hundred dollars worth of grain surpluses for food purposes.

Three Chicago clergymen have been named to the clerical advisory council of the National Association of Manufacturers.

They are the Rev. Edward J. Kammer, C. M., executive vice-president of De Paul university; Rabbi Louis L. Mann of Chicago Sinai Congregation, and *the Rev. Emerson W. Smith, associate secretary of the General Board of Social and Economic Relations.*

"Our missile program is the swan song of a dying civilization. We do not need better missiles to destroy each other—the ones we now have will do the job adequately. And there is not any point in zooming off into outer space.

"We could spend the money better solving problems here at home—taking care of our overcrowded, underfed millions."

This startling outburst followed equally critical remarks by Dr. Louis J. Ridenour Jr., assistant general manager of research and development in the missile-systems division of the Lockheed Aircraft corporation. The speaker was Dr. A. R. J. Grosch, manager of the space programs of IBM.

This surprising statement was in a conference of scientists at Cal Tech March 19—and not at a committee of churchmen or moralists, as one might expect.

Senator John F. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate subcommittee on labor, has announced hearings on amendments to the Fair Labor Standards act beginning May 6.

The Kennedy-Morse-Roosevelt bills (S 1046 in the senate and HR 4488 in the house) would improve the act by increasing the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour and extending the protection of minimum wage and maximum hour provisions to 7½ million workers who are now exempt. The McNamara-Clark-Roosevelt bills (S 1085 in the senate and HR 4948 in the house) would extend the act to workers on large corporate farms.

The National Consumer League Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, 1025 Vermont avenue, NW, Washington 5, D. C., has collected a wealth of background material on the subject and would be glad to share it upon request.

The World Refugee Year to begin July 1 takes seriously the problem of two million refugees and millions more uprooted people undergoing resettlement. One aspect is adequate financial support of the UN refugee program. Another aspect is expanding the US escapee program. Even more important is the broadening of our immigration laws and policies, so that we begin to take at least a moderate share of our responsibility in this matter.

Meanwhile, Austria has been offering refuge to tens of thousands of refugees. Individual Methodists can participate directly through MCOR which currently seeks homes for one thousand Dutch refugees from Indonesia.

A review of current legislation before Congress prepared by the Washington office of the National Council of Churches.

Area Redevelopment (Continued)

• House banking and currency subcommittee No. 3 approved an amended bill, HR 3505, April 14, 1959.

• Would authorize federal grants and loans totaling $251 million for the redevelopment of depressed rural and industrial areas. As originally introduced by committee Chairman Brent Spence, HR 3505 was identical to the $389.5 million measure (S 722) sponsored by Senator Paul H. Douglas and passed by the Senate March 23, 1959.

(please turn to page 15)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Serious thought was given to the question of labor reform by the General Board of Social and Economic Relations at its April meeting.

At that time the board's committee on industrial relations brought in a report resulting from several years of continued study.

With only minor modification, the report was adopted unanimously by the General Board in the form of a resolution on labor reform.

This statement is reproduced below in full.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

RESOLUTION ON LABOR REFORM

The disclosure of corruption, racketeering and collusion in labor-management relations is of concern to the Christian conscience. The historical teaching of the Judeo-Christian tradition of justice and righteousness call the Christian to appraise the ethical issues involved.

The church early recognized the right of workers and employers alike to organize to safeguard and promote their interests (par. 2020, *The Methodist Discipline).*

The church has a like concern when irresponsibility and malpractice is uncovered in labor-management relations. The concern of the church is not alone with the intentional graft and abuses that have been uncovered but also with some of the unintentional abuses that can creep into every organization and can be overlooked or concealed by the complexity of the institution.

The values of a materialistic society are revealed in the disclosed racketeering and violations of trust in some labor unions. This same behaviour can be found in certain segments of the business community as well.

The church calls an entire society to repent when society stresses the status of those who are affluent, rewards those who "get ahead" and are a "success" regardless of the means employed; when society places social approval on acquisitiveness for its own sake and rewards the gaining of profit regardless of the social effects.

These are the temptations of other segments of society beside the labor unions. However, this can in no way become an excuse for the labor unions to fail to remove the abuses and corruption for which they are responsible.

It is important to recognize that though we are rightfully concerned with the evident abuses in labor unions, these evils are not a general practice of most labor unions and are found only in a minority of cases. The Senate committee investigating labor-management corruption cautioned in its published report that it "in no way intended to reflect on the overwhelming majority of the labor unions and business men of the nation, of whose integrity the committee is firmly convinced." We should beware of the danger that in suggesting reforms we go beyond those which are necessary and wise and actually hamper and harm the legitimate role labor unions play in the development of our economy.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Among the abuses that need correction within certain sections of labor-management relations are:

(1) *Lack of democratic procedure* in some unions.

(2) *Unwarranted control by an* international over a local union.

(3) *The misuse of union funds,* particularly expense accounts, pension funds and health and welfare funds.

(4) *Collusion between employers* and union leaders.

(5) *Illegal and improper actions* by certain managements, unions and industrial relations consultants.

(6) *Infiltration of gangsters into* some unions.

(7) *Lax policies of law* enforcement.

If these problems are to be met adequately and in ways by which a continuing program of correction is made possible, both now and in the future, reform will have to take place at least on four levels:

I. Personal Integrity

When dealing with labor reform, no legislation by the government, nor changes within the corporate structure of the union, are ever a substitute for the basic need of personal integrity. This need for personal integrity and responsibility is universal and is most needed in people elected to positions of leadership.

The church must encourage men of integrity who are presently in leadership in labor unions and encourage others of similar qualities to be willing to accept leadership.

There is also a need for personal integrity and responsibility on the part of the rank and file of the union members. A responsible union is one in which the members do actively participate. Only with basic integrity on the part of union members and leaders will the labor movement continually be able to play its proper and constructive role in our economic life.

II. What the Unions can do

We recognize and wish to encourage the move on the part of unions to institute internal reform measures, such as, AFL-CIO Ethical Practices committee, the Appeal board of the International Upholstery union and the Public Review board of the UAW.

There are other reforms which unions can institute:

(1) *Giving honest respect to* opposition within unions by creating a climate of free discussion and debate where minority viewpoints are freely welcomed. (This may demand that some unions will have to remove from their constitutions any provisions which prohibit criticism of leadership and limit the freedom of members during union elections. This would demand specific guarantees in the constitutions of these unions of freedom of speech, expression and right of petition.)

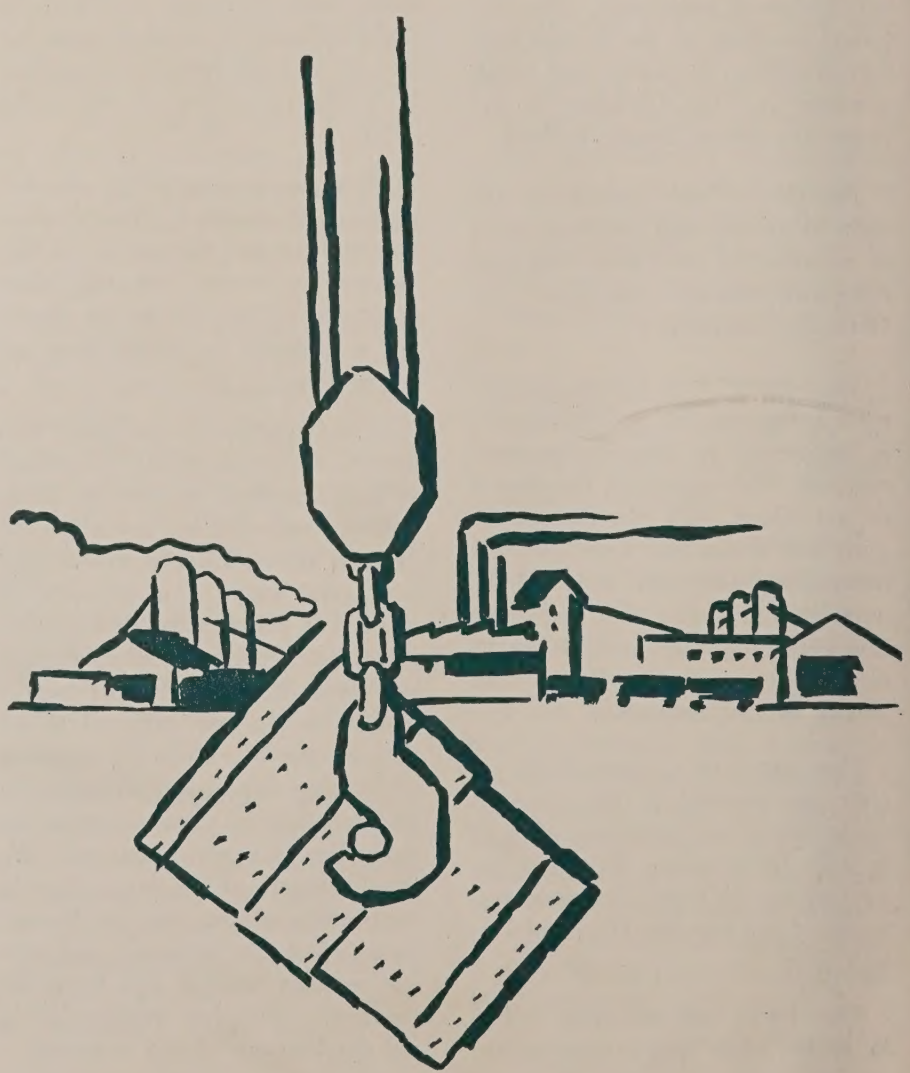
(2) *Regular elections of officers* by secret ballot.

(3) *Full public disclosure of union* funds, particularly those of pension, health and welfare funds.

(4) *Creation of public review* agencies to which aggrieved union members can appeal.

III. Enforcement of Existing Laws

Enforcement of existing laws is sometimes bypassed by both labor and management. At the same time



both seek legislation to control their opposites while decrying legislation affecting themselves as meddling in the affairs of free men.

Regulatory laws, federal and state, are in existence which if properly enforced would control many of the malpractices which have developed in labor-management relations.

Just laws serve the nation and protect and extend the freedom of persons in the community. Their effective enforcement will aid in the development of good labor-management relations.

IV. Some Suggestions for Needed Legislation

There are areas of labor-management reform which should be covered by new legislation if the public good and the welfare of workers and management is to be protected. Existing statutes regulating these relationships should be amended in the light of twelve years of court and agency decisions. Constructive legislation to provide for labor-management reform should include:

(1) *A requirement for all unions* to hold elections at regular intervals (not less than every four years) conducted by secret ballot, without restraint and upon due notice and to conduct the business meetings of the union according to customary democratic procedures.

(2) *A requirement for all unions* to file with the Department of Labor, and/or proper state authorities, adequate financial reports, these reports to be furnished to all union members.

(3) *A requirement for financial* reports of all pension, health and welfare funds, including those administered by management, to be filed with the Secretary of Labor and/or proper state authorities. For example, the report should include the amount of rebates and commissions and to whom and when paid.

(4) *In order that there be no* conflict of interest, a requirement for unions, union officers and employers to file with the Secretary of Labor and/or local state authorities reports of any financial transactions between them other than bargaining agreements.

(5) *A requirement for a clear* delineation of the rights and authority of the international and member local unions one to another.

(6) *A requirement for a secret* ballot on all strike votes with due notice to the entire membership.

(7) *A requirement that striking* union members may participate in decertification elections.[1]

(8) *A requirement that unions* may strike "farmed-out work."[2]

(9) *A requirement that there be* proper supervision of union trusteeships.

The important contribution of this statement is that it points out:

(1) *The right of both employer* and employees to organize for collective bargaining and that society must protect them in this right.

(2) *That it lists the abuses which* need correction in labor-management relations.

(3) *That there are various levels* on which reform in industrial relations can be brought about.

(a) Personal integrity in both groups. Responsible participation by members of labor unions in the affairs of the unions.

(b) Internal control by labor unions of their own affairs through such measures of the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices committee, the Appeal board of the International Upholstery union, and the Public Review board of the UAW.

(c) The responsibility of both labor and management to use existing state and federal legislation to bring about improved relationships especially to insure freedom and protection for persons in the community.

(d) The necessity to get at specific labor union difficulties through legislation by the federal government.

Nine suggestions were included. Several of these suggestions will improve the bargaining position of labor itself. Others deal directly with the responsibility of management and labor together. Still others point out conditions within the internal life of the labor movement that will have to be rectified if labor is to maintain its position of high reputation and service to the community.

The entire resolution is couched in friendly terms to both labor and management. It is the intention of the General Board of Social and Economic Relations to act as the servant of the church in giving its judgment to the church and the community for discussion and action, and, we trust, personal decision by many Methodists on the crucial issues involved.

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1 When a manufacturer or producer accepts work from a plant on strike, then the union should have the right to use sanctions against that producer or manufacturer.

2 When in a strike situation, an employer hires new workers to take the jobs of those on strike, the striking workers should have the right also to participate in an NLRB election to determine the legitimate bargaining agent.

by *A. Dudley Ward*

The General Board of Social and Economic Relations held its annual meeting April 22-23, 1959. At the Chicago session the board:

(1) *Heard an encouraging report* from its Boston study project (MESTA). Four manuscripts from the study, to be published by the Methodist Publishing House, will be available in the fall of 1959.

(2) *Approved a labor reform* resolution which is printed in full on page three of this *Contact* issue.

(3) *Authorized the production of* a basic manual for social welfare on the relationship of the church to community problems and agencies. The book will be written by Dr. Haskell Miller of Wesley seminary.

(4) *Approved the participation of* the board in the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and the White House Conference on The Aging. Agreed to cooperate with other agencies of The Methodist Church in supporting the National Council of Churches Conference on Social Welfare in 1961 with a Methodist Conference on Social Welfare to be held simultaneously.

(5) *Approved a basic manual on* industrial relations for use by local churches.

(6) *Authorized a committee to* bring a report to the next meeting on the establishment of a Methodist Industrial Relations Training institute at a Methodist seminary or university.

(7) *Approved with enthusiasm* the prospect of a future merger with the General Boards of World Peace and Temperance. The Board adopted a series of memorials for General Conference as follows:

(a) That the Commission on Christian Social Relations in the local church be made a required commission.

(b) That a District Secretary of Christian Social Relations be appointed in each District to cover the work of peace, temperance, and social and economic relations.

(c) That there be a merged Annual Conference Board of Christian Social Relations to encompass the work of peace, temperance and social and economic relations.

(d) That there be a jurisdictional Board of Christian Social Relations to encompass the work of the three general boards.

(8) The board heard a good report of its financial position. The board is operating within its budget, has adopted a budget for the last year of the quadrennium similar with that of the current year and looks toward expanded operations in the new quadrennium.

The board also heard and saw the photography and lectures on its president's trip to Africa and the general secretary's trip to Russia.

All in all, the board members went home feeling that the work of the board was moving apace and looked with enthusiasm to its next two meetings.

The first: Oct. 13-15, 1959 in Chicago.

The second: Feb. 16-18, 1960 in Washington.

"Look—Things Are Picking Up"

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SEGREGATED HOUSING

There is no question that for most parts of the country the really important and pressing issue in human relations is housing.

A helpful study has been published entitled "Who's My Neighbor?" by the Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York, N. Y., written by Algernon D. Black in 1958, 25 cents a copy.

One of the important contributions the study makes is to list those things that an individual homeowner can do in the event a colored family moves into the neighborhood. These are the suggestions:

Group Action

"It is suggested that he call together his friends and those he has reason to believe are democratic and courageous people. Together they might decide on the following steps:

"(1) Agree not to fight against the moving in of a colored family but see to it that, when it happens, it is done in such a way that a happy outcome is assured both the new family and the oldtimers.

"(2) Make it clear that he and others will not offer their property for sale, will not panic and leave the community. They may even put 'Not for Sale' signs in their windows.

"(3) Work quickly to track down and answer all rumors and dispel any bigoted untruths or halftruths involving neighborhood affairs.

"(4) Form a welcoming committee to make certain that neighbors visit the new family and help them understand that they have friends."

TEMPERANCE

Hearings have been scheduled for the House of Representatives bills to prohibit the sale and service of alcoholic beverages on the airlines. Dates are May 14-15, 1959. Congressman John Bell Williams of Mississippi is chairman of the sub-committee in the House Intersate and Foreign Commerce committee that will be in charge.

Within the past few days, as a result of encouragement by Minnesotans, two new bills have been introduced. Congressman Walter Judd introduced HR 6824 and Congressman Roy W. Wier is the author of HR 6834. This brings to five the number of pending bills on this question.

OUTLOOK IS OPTIMISTIC FOR BAN ON LIQUOR ALOFT

Mr. Larry Cates, Washington representative of the Airline Pilots' association, is very much encouraged by recent developments. Proponents feel confident that the house will again pass the measure.

No hearings have yet been set for the senate bill introduced by Senator Strom Thurmond. Key men are Senator Warren Magnuson of Washington, chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee and Senator Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, sub-committee chairman.

A word from the Democratic policy committee via Senator Lyndon Johnson could spell success or defeat for a bill.

Suggestions for Action

1) Write your own congressman, Write Congressman Oren Harris, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Write Congressman John Bell Williams. This is a strategic time to urge favorable action on the bills.

2) Contact both Senator A. S. (Mike) Monroney and Senator Warren Magnuson immediately and urge them to hold hearings on the issue before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee.

3) Get in touch with Senator Lyndon Johnson and ask him to urge his colleagues to support legislation to ban drinking on the airlines.

4) Be present for the hrearings on May 14-15, 1959 if you can be in Washington on those days.

MANY AREAS BAN LIQUOR THROUGH LOCAL OPTION ACTION

Oklahoma's recent repeal of statewide prohibition opens up a vast new area of influence and profit for the liquor industry.

This leaves only one state, Mississippi, which legally forbids the sale of liquor.

The *New York Times* has prepared an excellent nation-wide summary of the situation on wet and dry areas.

There are still many areas in the wet states where the sale of liquor is forbidden under county or local option. Thirty-eight states have local option laws. Of these, seven are 100 percent wet. Ten others and the District of Columbia, which have no local option, also are 100 percent wet.

In four of the local option states the population of the dry counties outnumbers that of the wet counties.

TEMPERANCE

In four other states, the population in the dry counties is almost equal to that of the wet counties. In seven of the states more counties are dry than wet.

Kentucky, considered the home of the American distilling industry, has a larger population in dry counties than in wet areas—51.6 percent compared with 43.9 percent.

The state with the biggest percentage of its population in the dry counties is Tennessee, with 66.9 percent. Next comes Georgia, 61.9 percent, and North Carolina is third, with 58 percent.

States where the percentage of population living in dry counties almost equals that residing in wet areas are: Alabama, 48.9 percent; Texas, 46 percent; Kansas, 43.9 percent and Arkansas, 42 percent.

The states having more dry counties than wet are: Texas, 162 out of 254; Tennessee, 88 out of 95; North Carolina, 62 out of 100; Kentucky, 86 out of 120; Georgia, 132 out of 159; Arkansas, 41 out of 75; and Alabama 47 out of 67.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION SPEAKS ON DRINKING-DRIVING

Detailed studies in selected areas show that approximately 50 percent of fatal highway accidents involve a drinking driver.

Two drinks put a driver in the "level of impairment" for about two hours. Three drinks are too many.

So says an official pamphlet of the American Medical association just released to guide physicians "in determining fitness to drive a motor vehicle."

Here is what the pamphlet says on the subject of alcohol.

Alcohol is the responsible factor in a large percentage of the motor vehicle accidents attributed to speed, reckless driving and driving on the wrong side of the road. Detailed studies in selected areas show that approximately 50 percent of the fatal accidents involve a drinking driver. If this 50 percent figure holds nationally, then, in 1958, about 15,000 people died in accidents involving a drinking driver.

Although valid data are not available, there is no doubt that many of the accidents which caused injury to about 5 million people in 1958 involved a drinking driver. This situation urgently needs medical consideration.

Pharmacology

Ethyl alcohol (i.e., grain alcohol, C_2H_5OH) is a central nervous system depressant, even though for years it was called a stimulant. Its effect on human beings is in all phases and stages a depressant. While many individuals will have a sense of exhilaration after consuming alcohol, this is not due to stimulation but to a depression of the inhibitory mechanism. The more recently acquired inhibitions are the first to be affected.

Studies reveal that test subjects after consumption of alcohol almost unanimously believe that their performance is unimpaired or even better than usual, whereas objective testing demonstrates that performance is impaired. This, too, is evidence of a depressant action of alcohol—a depression of the critical sense. This depressant action of even small doses of alcohol is of obvious importance in the operation of motor vehicles.

Driving Ability

Holcomb concluded from his studies that driving performance began to be impaired at a blood alcohol level of 0.05 percent or 50 mg. per 100 ml. of blood. Lauer revealed that driving performance in many persons is impaired at an even lower level, 0.035 percent, and emphasized the importance, at this low level, of such factors as the impairment of judgment, observation, tolerance to glare and sense of caution, even though muscular performance was not affected.

In 1950 the definitive study by Bjerver and Goldberg appeared and

confirmed once again that "the role that alcohol plays in causing traffic accidents is probably considerably greater than appears from official statistics." They ascertained the average threshold of impairment of driving ability in expert drivers, accustomed to consuming moderate amounts of alcohol, as 0.035 to 0.040 percent alcohol in the blood.

Studies by Smith and Popham of the drivers involved in personal-injury motor vehicle accidents indicate that driving impairment begins at a blood alcohol level of 0.03 percent. Loomis and West reported in 1959 that "some impairment of ability to perform a simulated driving test could be detected in some individuals when the blood alcohol concentration was as low as 0.03 percent."

Blood Alcohol Level

Almost everyone is interested in the practical aspect of how much liquor of one kind or another can be imbibed before reaching a blood alcohol level considered dangerous for driving. Numerous studies, using individuals accustomed to drinking, all are in full agreement that two 12-oz. bottles of 3.2 percent beer or 2 oz. of 100 proof whisky consumed within one hour will put the average moderate drinker in the zone of impaired driving ability, i.e., with over 0.035 percent alcohol in the blood. Three 12-oz. bottles of beer or 3 oz. of whisky will result in more than 0.05 percent alcohol in the blood of this same individual.

Oxidation and Elimination

As the drinker is adding alcohol, the organism is oxidizing it in the liver and eliminating it through the kidneys and the lungs. The concentration of alcohol in the exhaled breath

is proportional to the concentration of alcohol in the blood which is circulating through the lungs in a ration of 2,100:1.

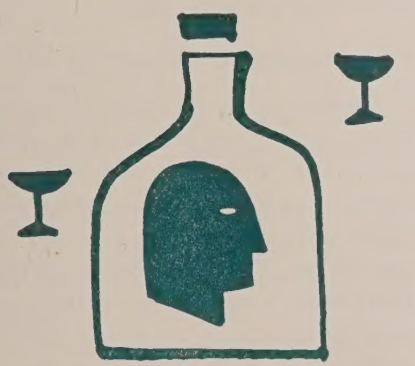
The average person of 150 lb. (68 kg.) can oxidize and eliminate about one-third ounce of alcohol per hour, decreasing the concentration of alcohol in his blood by approximately 0.015 percent per hour. Two hours will reduce the blood alcohol concentration about 0.03 percent if the individual does not consume more alcohol. This offers a clue to length of the necessary waiting period after drinking before driving.

Measurement

While direct chemical measurement of the alcohol in the blood is probably the most accurate, the most convenient method is measuring the alcohol in the breath. Several excellent breath testing devices have come into being and are relied upon more and more since the breath alcohol quite accurately reflects the alcohol level of the blood circulating through the lung.

Physician's Advice

It is not important whether the blood alcohol level is determined on an ascending or descending curve of intoxication; also, the kind of alco-



holic beverage consumed, the rapidity of its consumption, or whether it was consumed on a full or fasting stomach is not of material significance.

Whether the individual is an experienced drinker with a high degree of tolerance or one who seldom drinks is not the important point. The only significant fact is the amount of alcohol in the individual's blood and the consequent impairment of his driving ability.

The average individual with a blood alcohol level of 0.05 percent or higher suffers significant deterioration of his driving skill and is a potential menace on the highway. What then, can practicing physicians do to prevent these thousands of deaths and injuries each year? First, patients must learn the basic facts of alcohol consumption and motor vehicle operation. One drink may be tolerated. Two drinks put one in the level of impairment for about two hours. Three drinks are too many.

SMOKERS GET WARNING FROM CANCER RESEARCHER

The lung cancer death rate in the United States would be cut in half if the younger generation never got the smoking habit, according to Dr. T. Phillip Waalkes, an official of the National Cancer institute.

Speaking in Richmond, Va., Dr. Waalkes also pointed out that there would be a smaller decrease if all persons now smoking gave up the habit, but it would be a definite decrease.

Current Smoking Statistics

This startling statement becomes even more dramatic when placed beside current tobacco consumption figures from the US Department of Agriculture.

Americans smoked more than 436 billion cigarettes during 1958, an all-time record.

The figures represent an increase of 27 billion over the previous record of 409 billion cigarettes consumed in 1957.

Cigarette consumption now averages 185 packs annually per man and woman above the age of 15 in the US.

Cancer Possible

All the above is in spite of repeated warnings of danger.

Recently Dr. Alton Ochsner, internationally known chest surgeon was recently quoted in an American Medical association report as saying that every heavy smoker will develop lung cancer unless some other disease kills him first.

by *Caradine R. Hooton*

Stability in America and understanding among nations demand concerted Christian action for personal abstinence and collective sobriety. Methodists are challenged to spark a dynamic worldwide temperance movement. The need is for allied action in education, commitment, rehabilitation and legislation both for recovery from and prevention of alcoholism.

The Christian community seeks always the conversion of the individual and the transformation of the social order. The Christian church would be more fit to lead a crusade against alcoholism if the hands of Christians were cleaner.

In the light of the tragedy alcohol brings to lives, homes and highways, it is inconceivable that any Christian can encourage drinking or remain apathetic about conditions. There is need for rekindling fiery indignation against the traffic in liquor. The world waits for us to proclaim the Christian case for abstinence.

Some churches urging "moderation" have been stabbed awake by the statement of Dr. John Corbitt, a noted Philadelphia gynecologist, who has said that 6 percent of the doctors and 6 out of every 100 preachers become alcoholics. Seeing beyond this the greater damage of social drinking, the Pioneer association of the Sacred Heart in Ireland has enlisted more than 15 percent of the total population of Ireland as members. It seeks to prevent "excessive" drinking by requiring of its members the practice of total abstinence for life from alcoholic beverages, and this for religious motives of generosity, reparation, self-denial and love of the person of Christ.

This concept of good stewardship by all evangelical churchmen would enrich life, reinforce the Gospel message and change America from a free-drink to a drink-free nation. It would restore the respect of other peoples for the American way of life, and commend Christianity as the hope of the world.

LEGISLATIVE SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL CONTROL

Fifty selected temperance leaders will be invited to Washington, D. C. Feb. 9-12, 1960 for a top level legislative seminar. Consideration will be given to local, state and national legislative matters.

This is one of a series of seminars planned by the General Board of Temperance as "graduate" training for those who have attended a National School of Alcohol Studies. Other seminars have dealt with the rehabilitation of alcoholics and communications techniques. The first legislative seminar was held in March, 1958.

Persons interested in attending should contact the Rev. Robert Regan Jr., 100 Maryland Avenue, NE, Washington 2, D. C.

YOUTH TAKE POSITIVE STEP ON HIGH SCHOOL DRINKING

Concerned about drinking problems in their midst the student council of New Trier high school in Chicago recently sent a letter to the parents of the school's 3,600 students.

The letter asked for help in controlling teenage drinking. Evidently it had a good effect.

President of the student council Mike Belknap has reported that at least one beer party was converted to a "pop" party and in several cases New Trier girls dating men back from college refused to drink as they had in the past.

The letter also helped cut down on bottle crashers at parties, Belknap said. Bottle crashers are teenagers who barge into parties with a bottle on each hip.

The letter was sent out with the approval of the school's Parents and Teachers association. It said:

"We are very concerned about a problem that involves New Trier students. The problem is drinking. It is becoming serious because of the increasing number of people involved and the actions of these students while under the influence of alcohol.

"We strongly feel there is no need for a high school student to drink. There is no 'social dignity' in it. But yet, some parents must feel there is, because there are parties at which cocktails are served to students.

"In other cases, parents knowingly let students bring liquor into parties without taking any action.

"A third problem arises at large parties at which there are an inadequate number of chaperones and in some cases none at all.

"Drinking is not a game. Yet, many of our friends (your children) are treating it as if it were. Must the name of New Trier be lowered again and again because of the obnoxious actions of its students who find it necessary to become intoxicated?

"Must more houses be damaged before parents become interested in the problem? We as students can really do little to control the problem. That is why we are turning to you for help."

The letter urged parents to talk over the drinking problem with their youngsters and "convince them of the folly in drinking to get drunk."

W. VA. BROADCASTERS BLAST SATURDAY EVENING POST

The West Virginia Broadcasters association has scored the *Saturday Evening Post* for its switch in policy on accepting alcoholic beverage advertising.

Six months ago the *Post* broke a life long policy to announce that it would take ads for liquor, beer and wine.

The industry was quick to jump into this new "respectable" medium. In fact the *Post* expects $5 million from liquor ads in 1959.

Refuse Liquor Ads

The West Virginia Broadcasters passed a resolution promising that their media would be free from alcohol ads.

The association expressed "no concern or enthusiasm over the changing of moral standards by the publication founded by Ben Franklin, *The Saturday Evening Post* in its announced acceptance of liquor advertising . . .

"We appreciate the need for the $5 million such liquor advertisements will bring, as *The Saturday Evening Post* revenue of last year declined by approximately $11,500,000 based on the black and white page advertisements.

"We wish that such changing standards had been the result of objective decision rather than retreat from financial pressure . . .

"We express little concern over the influence of this advertising policy change as it will be felt by only 45,595 homes in West Virginia receiving the *Post* in contrast to the 395,000 tv homes and over 500,000 radio homes which will remain free from such advertisement."

Distillers Crowd In

Advertising trade journals have been watching the results of the *Post* policy switch with interest. A dozen distillers and brewers are using the *Post* regularly and more accounts are coming in. Nearly 20 liquor advertisers have bought space in the *Post* thus far.

The trade journals are predicting that other dry magazines will soon turn wet.

Said *Printer's Ink:* "Liquor and beer advertising, which the *Post* opened up for during the latter part of 1958, has not tarnished the publication's image as a 'family' magazine. Quite the contrary, even liquor ads themselves have taken on something of a 'family' look with the recent 'approved' inclusion of women."

WORLD PEACE

Pacifist fellowships of the major Protestant denominations and the historic peace churches were represented in a national conference on peace held April 20-23 in Evanston, Ill.

They were addressed by several outstanding churchmen, among them Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, and a non-pacifist theologian, Dr. Alvin Pitcher of the University of Chicago.

CHURCHMEN GATHER FOR NATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

More than 200 delegates representing the historic peace churches and the pacifist fellowships of the major Protestant denominations met in Evanston from April 20 to 23. They were addressed by several outstanding churchmen, among them Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, president of the National Council of Churches, and a non-pacifist theologian, Dr. Alvin Pitcher of the University of Chicago.

Theological Approach

After analyzing the way in which life is being dominated increasingly by the demands of the military, they offered for study certain theological affirmations:

"Christian realism with regard to the power struggle . . . refuses to abandon the world to the demonic, but affirms the finality of the sovereignty of God."

"The unique and final affirmation of the Gospel is that, through faith, we are made new creatures in Christ."

"The moral dimensions of involvement are to be judged and guided, not from within the human predicament, but by the will of God as revealed in Jesus Christ."

"Christian faith refuses any separation between justice and love."

"The new apocalyptic dimensions of modern weapons . . . are such that they must be rejected, for reasons of prudence as well as on grounds of love."

"The situation in which Christians differ in their insights and practice (on participation in war) can only be tolerated as a temporary necessity. . ."

"While recognizing the inexorability of the moral law which demands that penalty follow sin, we proclaim also the divine intervention which, when acted upon in penitence and in faith, breaks the vicious circle of cause followed by effect."

Delegates Speak

The delegates in one section called on the churches to "give intensive consideration to the degree to which our high standard of living frustrates creative relationships with persons in underdeveloped countries and with their revolutionary movements."

Another of the section reports warned that "increasing fears and tensions make ever more possible the danger of preemptive war, in which the notion of aggression is obscured and under which either the USA or the Soviet Union might very conceivably launch a preventive attack described as 'anticipatory retaliation.'"

The same section asserted that "no longer can war be described as a 'lesser evil' nor can a course which involves an ever increasing risk of total war with nuclear weapons be considered 'responsible' action. . . .As Christians, we do not believe that the integrity of the human spirit can be fully or permanently crushed, nor do we accept the idea that the

WORLD PEACE

values we cherish can be indefinitely stifled."

"Should circumstances limit our choice, we would choose the risk of possible totalitarian domination—which we would oppose with determined nonviolent resistance—rather than the ever growing risk of mass annihilation of peoples in nuclear war. This we would do as an act of faith, realizing that sacrifices and even death might be in store for those who chose nonviolence as well as those who turned to war."

In an obvious reference to world government, one report stated that "total disarmament presupposes the rule of world law, enforceable on individuals, through adequate executive, legislative and judicial machinery, including a UN police force without military capability."

Civilian Ministry

Received by the conference with great interest and support was a call for the churches "to establish a civilian ministry to members of the armed forces and, at the same time, to refuse to sanction further the participation of the clergy in a system which involves an oath of induction, wearing the uniform of the armed forces of the state, acceptance of orders from superior military officers and a salary from military sources."—HW

WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW

The lawyers of the nation are devoting themselves afresh to world peace through world law. They have observed that the International Court of Justice is the most inactive of all the organs of the United Nations.

Its fifteen judges each receive $20,000 a year plus $4,000 for expenses. Yet the court is empty 99 per cent of the time. In the past 13 years it has disposed of ten cases—less than one a year.

This is to be compared with the record of our own Supreme Court, which in the same period handled 13,000 cases—many of extreme complexity—and has heard oral arguments on 1,300 of them.

Reservation Criticized

One of the targets of the Committee on World Peace through Law of the American Bar Association is the Connally Reservation to the US Senate's acceptance of the compulsory jurisdiction of the court at the Hague. Under this reservation the United States reserves to itself in each case the power to decide whether the court has jurisdiction.

"This reservation violates the age-old principle that no man should judge his own case," says Chairman Charles S. Rhyne. An example of how this principle can boomerang

occurred when the United States filed a suit in the court against Russia for 1,300,000 damages for shooting down a plane over the Sea of Japan. Russia told the court that it declined the court's jurisdiction. The court was forced to dismiss the suit.

Support for Court

Under the leadership of the committee five meetings were held in March and April across the nation—at Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Dallas, and San Francisco to rally the support of lawyers and others to the greater use of the court for peaceful decisions concerning disputes.

Resources Available

The General Board of World Peace offers a booklet "World Peace through World Law" by Sohn for 30 cents as a help to those who are interested in this point of view.

Additional information can be obtained from Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, Committee on World Peace through Law, American Bar Association, 839 17th Street, NW, Washington 6, D.C.

UN PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO CHRISTIANS

The following message was sent to the fifth World Order study conference by Dr. Charles Malik, president of the 13th general assembly of the United Nations:

It would appear that Christians have seven basic responsibilities in a changing world, which really means in any world.

Know the Facts

They must first study and know the facts as profoundly as possible. This means thousands of hours of hard, responsible work and this includes especially knowledge of the laws of change. The Christian has no excuse whatsoever to be shallow and sentimental. The Christian thinker must be the deepest thinker in the world; his aim is to overcome all stupid superficiality of analysis.

They must, secondly, feel profound concern for the state of the world. They are makers of history and not mere onlookers, and God will hold them strictly accountable for the course of events. Profound and troubled concern is an absolute Christian necessity.

They must, thirdly, be in close touch with situations. They must think, act and react from within these situations. To think and talk from outside is a very grievous sin these days. And this "closeness of touch" must include taking the poor, lonely, weak, distracted, overworked and overburdened leaders into the inner warm fellowship of the church. The church cannot assume responsibility for political decisions; it can only criticize, inspire, commend, set up norms in accordance with the will of its Lord.

And Pray

Prayer is a fourth requisite. The Christian must daily invoke several times God's will on earth as it is in heaven. Nothing is more potent before the throne of God than the sincere prayer of a contrite heart.

Fifthly, a Christian has responsibilities to Jesus Christ, over and above any other responsibilities he may be shouldering in this life. He must therefore witness to him, amidst every change and despite every change. A most grievous sin is to allow the change so to overwhelm us as to cause us to forget our witnessing duties. Our direct knowledge of the grace of Christ is infinitely more important than all the world and all its changes.

Sixthly, the Christian must seek the unity of the church. This is the urge of ecumenicity. If the Christians really become one, the world will be suddenly transfigured. This takes infinite humility. No greater scandal exists than that of the separation of those who were baptized in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Faithful to Faith

Finally, Christians must remain faithful to their faith, in all the plenitude of its fundamental tenets as they have received them from the apostles, from the fathers, and from the saints. This holy deposit of faith regarding man, history and God is above all systems, all ideologies, and all economic and political orders. . . .

If we know the truth in all its depths, if we are genuinely troubled and concerned about the world, if for any situation we learn to speak from within, if we pray and pray and pray, if we never faint in witnessing to Jesus Christ despite our dullness and preoccupations, if we seek the original unity of the church according to the will of Christ, and if we remain faithful to the full plenitude of our faith, then there is hope that a changing planet will in God's time be captured to the glory of God in Jesus Christ.

IOWA MINISTERS SPEAK ON CHINA ISSUE

The chairman of the Board of World Peace in the South Iowa conference, the Rev. M. E. Dorr, submitted to the ministers and lay leaders of the South Iowa conference several questions concerning the China issue. About 10 percent of the laymen replied and about 30 percent of the clergymen.

The questions and their answers were as follows:

(1) Should Red China be admitted to the United Nations? Clergy: 57 said "yes", 30 said "no." Laymen: 24 said "yes", and 21 said "no."

(2) Should the United States recognize the Red Chinese government? Clergy: 57 said "yes", and 30 said "no." Laymen: 24 said "yes", and 21 said "no."

(3) Should the local churches discuss this issue? Clergy: 79 said "yes", 9 said "no." Laymen: 36 said "yes", 7 said "no."

by

Daniel E. Taylor

Nothing impressed me more deeply in conversations, both in East and West Berlin, than the cleavage already apparent through ideological and political differences. The desire to be reunited as one people is almost obscured by the sharp vocalizing of differences, except among Christians held in the bonds of a common faith and love.

Perhaps this will help us realize that rivel systems are increasingly dividing the world.

Of course, we are familiar with the East-West conflict. But the rift in humanity is opening far deeper than mere military opposition.

Too few of us give attention to the cracks appearing in other phases of life. For example, how many are aware that the women of the world now head up into two rival organizations? The pro-Soviet "Women's Democratic Federation" is larger and more aggressive than the Western "Women's International League for Peace and Freedom." It augurs ill that the freedom and equality of womankind is ground between rivel interests.

Likewise, the labor forces in several strategic parts of the world are becoming equally split apart. In Japan the trade union movement, Zenro, comparable to our labor movements, is often outflanked by the huge federation known as Sohyo, which grimly mixes labor interests and the class struggle.

These separations, abetted by propaganda, are sharpened by campaigns of hate and vituperation.

One wonders if the gaps so engendered may not prove harder to close than even the political and military division.

There is rich diversity and variety in human life, but mankind is one family. The fragmentation of humanity cannot be allowed to solidify.

WORTH QUOTING . . .

"Only an heroic and immediate effort, concentrated on this one problem of a missile testing moratorium and enlisting the best minds of the whole world, can now save that world from the unbalancing terrors of a nuclear-missile stalemate, and win a few more years in which to work out a dependable disarmament program." —*Father Edward A. Conway, S.J.*

"The main problem is how to keep the human race going at a time when every facility and skilled knowledge are being mobilized to eliminate it or change it. The most significant thing about this problem is that almost everyone recognizes it exists but almost no one has any idea where to take hold in order to deal with it."—*Norman Cousins*

"I was very, very glad and thankful for the materials which you sent me. We in Norway know very little about the work for peace in the United States.

"We almost only hear about new weapons, armaments and Foster Dulles' menacing speeches. Your letter and booklets were as a revelation for many of us.

"We feel indignant concerning the execution of the Hungarians, but we must go on in our work for peace." —*letter by a Norwegian Lutheran pastor to a staff member of the Board of World Peace*

"In a very real sense, the US is ruled from Moscow and Russia in turn it ruled from Washington. The size of our arms budget this year and next, as everyone knows, is likely to be shaped by whether concessions from the Kremlin offer the possibility of a meaningful disarmament agreement. A burst of bellicosity on our part could in turn take the shoes from millions of Russian consumers by stimulating a greater diversion of effort there away from consumer goods to war materials.

"The Germans may still be divided but we and the Russians live in a curious confederation, bound together by hatred, anxiety and fear, giant Siamese twins doomed to live or die together on the same small earth."—*I. F. Stone's Weekly*

This is one alternative! Gen. Clarence B. Huebner, director of the State Civil Defense Commission, predicted recently that within five years most Americans would be living in fallout shelters and would see sunshine only by taking a calculated risk. —*The Reporter Jan. 22, 1959, page 4.*

"Finally, I believe that where the mind is clear and certain and the heart is pure and contrite and the will is firm and good, then man need not fear . . ."—*Charles Malik, President of the 13th session of the UN assembly*

"It was the vigorous pronouncements Jesus made on controversial matters that sent Him to the Cross . . . If He had confined Himself to little Mickey Mouse morals, He would never have been heard of." —*Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, National Council of Churches President*

"We judge ourselves by our motives and other peoples by their actions. We believe our motives are pure, that we desire nothing but peace, but other nations judge us by our worldwide ring of air bases and our world-cruising navies."—*Dr. Ralph W. Sockman*

"In short, it is as a religion, giving meaning and hope to life, that Communism is dangerous. Communism calls fanatical followers to work for a better world . . . At the same time Christianity stirs millions of its followers to nothing more than a mild aesthetic experience once a week."—*William Hordern in Christianity, Communism, and History*

"History is littered with the corpses of states, more often than not, as the result of serious errors in foreign policy."—*Adebisi O. Utudeko, Nigeria*

"Peace is associated with calm, rest, harmony: it sounds like a passive state. But if we should ever really be pitchforked into a universal peace we would in a daze wake up to the fact that it is a dynamic state, and that the proper use of peace necessitates the calling forth on a vast scale of human energies that have hardly been stimulated, much less tapped." —*Clifton Fadiman*

CATHOLICS TOP METHODISTS AMONG NATION'S LAWMAKERS

Roman Catholics have overtaken the Methodists to lead all denominations in the religious affiliation of members of the 86th Congress.

Catholics now number 103, a gain of ten over the last session. Methodists, long the largest group, dropped from 105 members to 98.

A survey by the Library of Congress first reported that the Methodists had retained their lead with 105 members. However, an error was discovered in the tabulation and a correction was issued showing fewer Methodists.

Methodists continue to lead in the Senate with 17, and are second in the House of Representatives with 81. The survey lists 12 Catholics in the Senate and 91 in the House.

This is the first time that Catholics have comprised the largest denominational group among the members of Congress.

Protestants in general total 412. There are 12 Jewish members, one Hindu, and five members who chose not to reveal their affiliation, if any.

The 68 Presbyterians comprise the second largest Protestant group, followed closely by 64 Baptists and 63 Episcopalians. There are 26 Congregationalists and 21 Lutherans.

DATELINE

(Continued from page 2)

Civil Rights (Continued)

• Nine days of hearings on various civil rights proposals were held in March and April by the senate (judiciary) constitutional rights subcommittee.

• On April 22, 1959 the subcommittee recessed subject of call of the chair.

• Main bills under consideration are S 499 (Johnson & Hennings) S 810 (Douglas, et al) S 955-57 and S 960 (Dirksen, et al—Administration).

• Subcommittee No. 5 of the house judiciary committee, began hearings March 4 on civil rights bills pending before it. Eleven days of hearings had been held by April 22 and were continuing.

• House bills are HR 3147 and 3148 (Celler) identical to S 810, HR 4457 (McCulloch—Administration).

Department of Science & Technology (New)

• S 676, introduced by Senator Humphrey and others, Jan. 23.

• To create a Cabinet Department of Science and Technology.

• To Senate Committee on Government Operations.

• Hearing held April 17, before subcommittee on reorganization and international organizations.

Federal Support for Education (Continued)

• HR 22, identical to S 2, embodying the National Education association's teacher salary and school construction program, was ordered favorably reported in amended form to the full House Education and Labor Committee, April 16.

• One amendment would limit the proposed program to four years instead of allowing it to become a permanent program of federal support.

• Another amendment would keep the amount of money allocated to the states per school-age child at $25 for each of the four years instead of having it rise to $100 per child in the fourth year.

• The total amount of federal aid provided to the states under the subcommittee's version would be about $4.4 billion over four years, for constructing public school facilities and raising teachers' salaries.

Food for Peace (New)

• S 1711 introduced by Senator Humphrey and others, April 16, 1959.

• "The purpose of the Food for Peace Act is to so amend and revise Public Law 480 (84th Congress) as to make it a more effective instrument for using United States abundance of food and fiber to help build essential world conditions of peace and freedom and thereby strengthen and promote the foreign policies of the United States."

• To Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Freedom of Information (New)

• S 186, introduced by Senator Hennings, Jan. 12.

• Would require federal agencies to publish their rules relating to availability of information.

• To Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

• Subcommittee on constitutional rights held hearings April 17. Recessed subject to call of chair.

Housing (Continued)

• As passed by the senate, S 157, which has been called "a fairly adequate bill," and "a better one," as reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee, has been refused clearance to the house floor by the House Rules Committee.

• According to a news report, rules Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) and Representative William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) teamed up with the committee's four Republicans to block the bill. The six remaining Democrats voted to clear it.

International Court of Justice (New)

• S Res. 94, introduced by Senator Humphrey, March 24.

• To strengthen international law through the International Court of Justice. Senator Humphrey told the senate, "The resolution is submitted within the spirit of the State of the Union message of the President and is also submitted within the context of the words which the President spoke concerning the improvement of international law."

• To Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Juvenile Delinquency (Continued)

• Senate labor and public welfare subcommittee on juvenile delinquency, Senator Clark of Penn., chairman, has scheduled hearings April 27 and 28.

• Bills are S 694 (Hill and Clark); S 765 and 766 (Hennings, et al); S 850 (Kefauver, et al); S 1090 (Humphrey, et al).

Labor Management Reform (Continued)

• After holding hearings on S 505 (Kennedy) the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported a "clean" bill to the senate.

• S 1555, "Labor Management Reporting & Disclosure Act of 1959," the committee report is S Rept. 187.

• On April 25 senate passed S 1555 with amendments, by a vote of 90-1. One amendment would insert language comprising a "bill of rights of members of labor organizations." The bill now goes to the House Education and Labor Committee.

Mailing of Obscene Literature (New)

• Subcommittee on postal operations of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service on April 23 heard Postmaster General Summerfield with respect to the problem of enforcement of the laws declaring obscene material to be unmailable.

• Subcommittee Chairman (Mrs.) Granahan of Penn. announced that hearings on this matter will be resumed in the near future, the date to be announced, with public witnesses invited to be heard.

Minimum Wage (Continued)

• Senate labor and public welfare subcommittee on labor, Senator Kennedy of Mass. chairman, began hearings on bills to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, May 6.

(please turn to page 16)

DATELINE

(Continued from page 15)

• Main bills are S 1046 (Kennedy, et al) and S 1085 (McNamara and Clark) dealing with farm labor coverage.

• No hearings scheduled as yet by the house education and labor subcommittee on labor standards.

Mutual Security Program (Authorization) (Continued)

• House Foreign Affairs Committee resumed hearings April 7 on extension of the Mutual Security Act and have continued to April 23. It is expected that the house will take up the matter for debate about the middle of May.

• The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has announced hearings which began May 4.

National Wilderness Preservation (New)

• S 1123, introduced by Senator Humphrey and others, Feb. 19.

• To preserve the remaining wilderness areas in the United States.

• To Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

• Hearings held March 30 through April 2 in Seattle, Wash., and Phoenix, Ariz.

• HR 1960, companion to S 1123, introduced by Representative Saylor Jan. 9.

• To House Committee on Interior Insular Affairs.

Repeal of Loyalty Oath in National Defense Education Act (Continued)

• S 819, introduced by Senators Kennedy and Clark, Jan. 29, 1959.

• Would amend the NDEA of 1958 in order to repeal certain provisions requiring affidavits of loyalty and allegiance.

• Hearing on the bill was held April 29 before the subcommittee on labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests (New)

• Senate Resolution 96, introduced by Senator Humphrey, March 26.

• Would place the senate on record as supporting United States efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union and Great Britain at Geneva for the suspension of nuclear weapons tests under an effective international inspection system.

• Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported bill to senate—S Report 206.

• Next step—consideration by senate.

• Companion resolution in the house is H Res. 234, by Representative Dooley of New York, referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Unemployment Compensation (Continued)

• *Temporary Measure:* HR 5640, signed by President March 31 into P.L. 86-7.

• *Permanent Program:* House Ways and Means Committee held public hearings beginning April 7 for 8 days on proposals for legislation to institute a uniform standard of payments throughout the states.

• *Commission:* S 1631 introduced by Senator Johnson and others April 18.

• Would establish a Commission on Unemployment Problems, to make an investigation of unemployment conditions in the United States as soon as possible and make recommendations to the President within 60 days after beginning its work as to what to do to alleviate these conditions.

• Passed by senate April 10.

Water Resources (New)

• S Res. 48, introduced by Senators Mansfield and Murray, March 27.

• Would establish a special senate committee to make "exhaustive studies of the extent to which water-resources activities in the United States are related to the national interest."

• Reported to the Senate by the Committee on Interior Insular Affairs as S Rept. 145.

• Senate adopted April 20.

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